The NEW VIMTO BOOK FOR SCHOLARS

KNOWLEDGE is POWER

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Drink to me only with thine eyes—
And I will pledge with

VIMTO

Simple Words which cause confusion.

It is surprising how frequently scholars (and even many adults) spell words incorrectly, and make mistakes in the proper use of same.

The English language is noted for its many words pronounced the same, but spelt differently and having an entirely different meaning, as the following examples show :

Mail—male. *Pail—pale.* *Maid—made.* *Sale—sail.*
Sell—cell. *Bye—buy.* *Seen—scene.* *Due—dew.*

Moreover mistakes often happen over such frequently used words as :—

Has—As.

"**Has**" is a verb (a word which makes a statement about any person or thing is called a verb).

Examples :—Has the steamship gone ? It *has*.
Has the boy been good ? He *has*.
Has his sister been for a holiday ? She *has*.

"**As**" is an adverb or conjunction—sometimes a pronoun.

Examples :— As bright *as* the sun.
Write *as* instructed.
Draw it *as* the copy.

His—Is.

"**His**" is a personal pronoun.

Examples :—His book is clean. This is *his* drawing. Is *his* homework finished ? In some cases "his" is a possessive pronoun, as in the following sentence :—This is not *his*.

"**Is**" is a form of the verb " to be."

Examples :— Is it ? It *is*. The car *is*. Ada *is*. She *is*. Jack *is*, etc.

You and I—You and Me.

The above words are a stumbling block to many, but if you remember that "you and I" refer to "we" and "you and me" to "us" you will avoid this common mistake.

There—Their.

"There" s an adverb of place.

Examples :—The flowers are over *there*. *There* is the boy.

"Their" is a personal pronoun (plural).

Examples :—Their garden is charming. *Their* cities he destroyed.
The boys are doing splendidly with *their* lessons.

Was—Were—Where.

"**Was**" is a passive verb—it is used when a thing is spoken of :—

Examples :—The window *was* broken. It *was* raining. I *was* just going out. The picnic *was* fine.

It is, moreover, bad grammar to use the word "was" in conjunction with the personal words "you" or "we."

Examples :—"You *were*" *not* "you *was*." "We *were*" *not* "we *was*."

"**Where**" is an interrogative adverb.

Examples :—*Where* is it? *Where* do I go? *Where* are the men who were dismissed?

Who—What—That—Which.

"**Who**" is a relative pronoun—used when a person is referred to :—

Examples :—The king *who* burned the cakes. Your brother *who* came yesterday

"**What**" is (1) An interrogative pronoun.

Examples :—*What* have you done? *What* are the sailors doing?

(2) A relative pronoun.

Examples :—I know *what* you have done. I know *what* the sailors are doing.

It should be noted, however, that the word "who" should be substituted for "which" when the antecedent refers to a person, and the word "which" when referring to an object ; as :—The pupils *who* have been examined. The shrubs *which* were planted.

"**Which**" may be used as :—

(1) Interrogative pronoun—as :—"*Which* is the most beautiful flower ?"

(2) Adjective—as :—"*Which* one do you want ?"

(3) Relative pronoun—as :—The picture *which* he bought is very valuable.

"**That**" is called (1) a demonstrative adjective, when followed by a noun as :—*That* horse ; *that* shrub ; *that* chair.

(2) A demonstrative pronoun, when it is used in place of the noun—as :—*That* is the horse.

(3) A relative pronoun, when it follows a noun or pronoun—as :—This is the horse *that* I want.

(4) A conjunction, when it connects 2 clauses—as :—I knew *that* the boys could run well.

The Metric System.

This system of measurement is so called because it's unit is a METRE.

The different units of measurements employed in various countries have always been a great obstacle to commerce, and from the time of the Emperor Charlemagne of France onwards, there were many attempts (more or less unsuccessful) to unify the existing systems. In 1791 a French Commission recommended that a NATURAL unit be adopted, and that the standard of length should be a 10,000,000th part of the distance between the North Pole and the equator, this was known as a METRE. It was argued that the distance would not vary if a small fraction were taken, a natural and unvarying unit would be obtained. The greatest possible pains were taken, and in 1794 a platinum bar showing the exact length of a metre was placed in the Bureau des Archives in Paris.

The Metre is used in practically all civilised countries except Russia, U.S.A. and the British Empire, although Russia and U.S.A. have a decimal coinage. The Metre is universally adopted by all scientists.

To denote the multiples and sub-multiples of the metre the following prefixes are used :—

(1) MULTIPLES—

Deca	(Greek	Dekra	=	10 times)	
Hecto	(,,	Hecton	=	100 times)	THE UNIT
Kilo	(,,	Kilivi	=	1,000 times)	
Myria	(,,	Murios	=	10,000 times)	

(2) SUB-MULTIPLES—

Deci	(Latin	Decem	=one-tenth)	OF THE
Centi	(,,	Centum	=one-hundredth)	UNIT.
Milli	(,,	Mille	=one-thousandth)	

NOTE (1) That the Multiples are of Greek, and the Sub-multiples of Latin derivations.

(2) That the Sub-multiples end " i."

(3) That deca must *not* be confused with deci.

English Equivalents.

1 Metre = 39.37 inches = 3ft. + 3 inches + $\frac{1}{3}$ inches approx.
1 decimetre = 4″ approximately.
1 Kilometre = $\frac{5}{8}$ of a Mile approx.

THE METRIC LONG MEASURE.

10 millimetres	(mm)	= 1 centimetre.
10 centimetres	(cm)	= 1 decimetre.
10 decimetres	(dm)	= 1 Metre.
10 Metres	(m)	= 1 Decametre.
10 Decametres	(Dm)	= 1 Hectometre.
10 Hectometres	(Hm)	= 1 Kilometre.
10 Kilometres	(Km)	= 1 Myriametre.

NOTE.—That capital letters are used for the shortened multiples, and small letters for sub-multiples.

The metric system is advantageous because a simple relationship exists between Units of Weight, Length, Area and Volume, and the Reduction involves practically no labour only multiply or dividing by a power of 10. English Compound Rules are avoided, everything by simple addition, Subtraction, Multiplication or Division of decimals.

NOTE.—Meadows and fields are measured by the "are" but countries areas are measured by the sq. Kilometre.

English equivalent :—40½ Ares = 1 Acre.

Ascending reduction is effected by moving the decimal point to the left. Descending by moving it right.

The relative merits of the Metric and the English Systems can best be shown by working examples side by side.

METRIC SYSTEM.

Reduce 3762843 Millimetres to Kilometres.

Ans.— 3,762843Km or
3Km. 7Hm. 6Dm. 2m. 8dm. 4cm. 3mm.

(WORK DONE.—A decimal point moved 6 places left).

ENGLISH SYSTEM.

Reduce 3,762,843 ins. to miles, furlong, etc.

12)3,762,843
3)313,570 ft. 3 ins.
104,523 yds. 1 ft. 3 ins.
2
11)209,046
40)19,004 po. 1 yd. 1 ft. 3 ins.
8)475 fur. 4 po. 1 yd. 1 ft. 3 ins.

Ans.—59m., 3fur., 4po., 1yd., 1ft., 3ins.
(WORK DONE.—5 divisions, 2 multiplications, involving at least 50 figures).

The superiority of the Metric System is undisputable.

WHEN IT IS GOING TO RAIN,

1.—Asses are heard braying more than usual.
2.—Cocks flap their wings a great deal, and hens appear uneasy.
3.—The moon has a halo round it.
4.—Dogs and cats get sleepy and dull, and lie drowsily before the fire.
5.—Ducks and geese quack more often and more loudly than usual.
6.—Feathers and dry leaves blow in eddies, especially over ponds.
7.—Fishes gambol near the surface of the water, and anglers find they take the bait more easily.
8.—Flies come into our houses and are more trouble than usual.
9.—Jackdaws become very noisy and restless.
10.—Cattle assemble at one corner of the field with their tails turned to windward.
11.—There is often an unusual clearness in the atmosphere.
12.—Noises and sounds are often heard more clearly than usual, and from greater distances.
13.—Soot often falls down the chimney.
14.—The setting sun on the previous night appears pale.
15.—Seagulls fly inland, especially when tempestuous weather is imminent.
16.—Swallows fly low and skim over the surface of the ground.
17.—Cattle generally raise their heads, extend their nostrils, and sniff the air, especially before a storm.
18.—Distant objects appear nearer.

WHEN IT IS GOING TO BE FINE.

1.—Bats flit about late in the evening.
2.—Larks fly high and sing a song while in the air
3 —Marigold blossoms are well expanded in the morning.
4.—The moon is very clear and bright.
5.—Gnats are seen flying in a vortex at eventide.
6.—The smoke of chimneys mounts up steadily in a straight line.
7.—A patch of blue in a cloudy or rainy sky grows bigger as the morning passes.
8.—The stars appear particularly bright.
9.—A boy's kite flies very steadily without jerking backwards and forwards.

WHEN THE WEATHER IS GOING TO CHANGE

1.—Aches and pains are felt by people subject to rheumatism.
2.—A tingling or drumming noise is often heard in the ears.
3.—Mice are heard squeaking and moving noisily in the house.

WHEN IT IS GOING TO BE COLD.

1.—Robins and other small birds approach quite close to our windows.
2.—The fire burns bright and clear in the grate, and this is a sign that the weather will also be very dry.

Words derived from the Names of Persons, etc.

ARGOSY, from the name of the ship ARGO, in which Jason and his companions sailed to the Black Sea to find the Golden Fleece. Used by Shakespeare, in the "Merchant of Venice," i. 1. 9., in the sense of trading vessel.

ASSASSINS, the name of a fanatical Syrian sect of the thirteenth century who, under the influence of a drug prepared from hemp, called haschisch, rushed into battle against the Crusaders, and slaughtered many of their foes.

ATLAS, one of the Titans, or earlier gods, who was so strong that he was said to carry the world on his shoulders.

AUGUST, from Augustus Caesar, the second Emperor of Rome.

BACCHANALIAN, from the festival called Bacchanalia; from BACCHUS, the Roman god of wine.

BOYCOTT (to), from Captain Boycott, a land-agent in the west of Ireland, who was sent to Coventry by all his neighbours; they would neither speak to him, buy from him, or sell to him—by order of the "Irish Land League."

DUNCE, from DUNS SCOTUS, a great philosopher (or "schoolman") of the Middle Ages, who died 1308. The followers of Thomas Aquinas called "Thomists," looked down upon those of Duns, who were called "Scotists," and in course of time "Dunces."

EPICURE, a person fond of good living; from EPICURUS, a great Greek philosopher. His enemies misrepresented him as teaching that pleasure was the highest or chiefest good.

FAUNA, the collective name for all the animals of a region or country; from FAUNUS, a Roman god of the woods and country. The FAUNI were minor rural deities of Rome, who had the legs, feet, and ears of a goat, and the other parts of the body of a human shape.

FLORA, the collective name for all plants and flowers of a region or country; from FLORA, the Roman goddess of flowers.

GORDIAN (knot), the knot tied by Gordius a king of Phrygia, who had been originally a peasant. The knot by which he tied the draught-pole of his chariot to the yoke was so intricate, that no one could untie it. A rumour spread that the oracle had stated that the empire of Asia would belong to him who should untie the Gordian knot. Alexander the Great, to encourage his soldiers, tried to untie it; but finding that he could not, he cut it through with his sword, and declared that he had thus fulfilled the oracle.

GUILLOTINE, an instrument for beheading at one stroke, used in France. It was invented during the time of the Revolution by Dr. Guillotin.

HERMETICALLY (sealed), so sealed as to entirely exclude the outer air; from HERMES, the name of the Greek god who corresponds to the Roman god Mercury. Hermes was fabled to be the inventor of chemistry.

Words derived from Names of Places.

ACADEMY, from ACADEMIA, the house of ACADEMUS, a friend of the great Greek philosopher Plato, who was allowed to teach his followers there. Plato taught either in Academus's garden, or in his own house.

ARTESIAN (well), from ARTOIS, the name of an old province in the north-west of France, the inhabitants of which were accustomed to pierce the earth for water.

BAYONET, from BAYONNE, in the south of France, on the Bay of Biscay. (Compare Pistol from Pistoia, a town in the north of Italy).

BEDLAM, the name for a lunatic asylum—a corruption of the word BETHLEHEM (Hospital).

CAMBRIC, the name of the finest kind of linen; from CAMBRAY, a town in French Flanders, in the north west of France.

CANTER, an easy and slow gallop; from the pace assumed by the CANTERBURY Pilgrims, when riding along the green lanes of England to the Shrine of Thomas a Becket.

CARRONADE, a short cannon; from CARRON, in Stirlingshire, Scotland, where it was first made.

CHERRY; from CERASUS, a town in Pontus, Asia Minor, where it was much grown.

COPPER and CYPRESS; from the island of CYPRUS, in the Mediterranean.

CURRANTS, small dried grapes from CORINTH, in Greece, where they are still grown in large quantities. They are shipped at the port of Patras.

DAMSON, a contraction of damascene; from DAMASCUS—the Damascus plum. (Hence also damask).

DOLLAR, a coin—the chief coin used in America, from German THALER. (Daler, or something made in a dale or valley). The first coins of this sort were made in St. Joachimsthal in Bohemia, and were called Joachim's thaler.

ELYSIAN (used with fields or bliss), from ELYSIUM, the place to which the souls of brave Greeks went after death.

ERMINE, the fur worn on judge's robes; from ARMENIA, because this fur is the spoil of the Armenian rat.

FLORIN, a two-shilling piece; from FLORENCE. Professor Skeat says:—"Florins were coined by Edward III. in 1337, and named after the coins of Florence.

GASCONDING, boasting; from Gascony, a southern province of France, the inhabitants of which were much given to boasting. One Gascon, on being shown the Tuileries—the palace of the Kings of France—remarked that it reminded him to some extent of his father's stables, which, however, were somewhat larger.

GIPSY, a corrupt form of the word EGYPTIAN. The Gypsies were supposed to come from Egypt. (The French call them Bohemians).

GUINEA, a coin value 21/- now quite out of use, except as a name made of gold brought from the GUINEA COAST, in the west of Africa.

HOCK, the generic term for all kinds of Rhine-wine, but properly only the name of that which comes from HOCHHEIM, a celebrated vineyard.

INDIGO, a blue dye, obtained from the leaves of certain plants; from the Latin adjective INDICUS—belonging to India.

Words derived from Names of Places—continued

LACONIC, short pithy, and full of sense; from LACONIA, a country in the south of Greece, the capital of which was Sparta or Lacedaemon. The Laconians, and especially the Spartans, were little given to talking, unlike their lively rivals, the Athenians.

LILLIPUTIAN, very small; from LILLIPUT, the name of the imaginary country of extremely small men and women, visited by Captain Lemuel Gulliver, the hero of Swift's tale called "Gulliver's Travels."

LUMBER, useless things; from LOMBARD, the Lombards being famous for money-lending. The earliest kind of banking was pawnbroking; and pawnbrokers placed their pledges in the "Lombard-room," which, as it gradually came to contain all kinds of rubbish, came also to mean and to be called "lumber-room." In America, timber is called lumber.

MEANDER (to), to "wind about and in and out;" from the MAEANDER, a very winding river in the plain of Troy, in Phrygia, in the north west of Asia Minor.

MAGNESIA, and MAGNET, from MAGNESIA, a town in Thessaly, in the north of Greece.

MILLINER, originally a dealer in wares from MILAN, a large city in the north of Italy, in the plain of the Po.

MUSLIN, from MOSUL, a town in Asiatic Turkey, on the Tigris.

PALACE, from the Latin PALATIUM, a building on Mons PALATINUS, one of the seven hills of Rome. This building became the residence of Nero and other Roman emperors; and hence palace came to be the generic term for the house of a king or ruling prince. Palatinus, itself comes from PALES, a Roman goddess of flocks, and is connected with the Lat. pater, a father or feeder.

PEACH, from Lat. PERSICUM (malum), the Persian apple, from PERSIA. The r has been gradually absorbed.

PHEASANT, from the PHASIS, a river of Colchis in Asia Minor, at the eastern end of the Black Sea, from which these birds were first brought.

PORT, a wine from OPORTO, in Portugal. (Compare Sherry from Xeres, in the south of Spain).

RHUBARB, from RHA BARBARUM, the wild Rha plant. Rha is an old name for the Volga, from the banks of which this plant was imported.

SOLECISM, a blunder in the use of words; from SOLI, a town in Cilicia, in Asia Minor, the inhabitants of which used a mixed dialect.

SPANIEL, a sporting dog remarkable for its sense; from SPAIN. The best kinds are said to come from HISPANIOLA, an island in the West Indies, now called Hayti.

STOIC, from STOA POIKILE, the Painted Porch, a porch in Athens, where Zeno, the founder of the Stoic School, taught his disciples.

UTOPIAN, impossible to realise; from UTOPIA (=Nowhere), the title of a story written by Sir Thomas More, in which he described, under the guise of an imaginary island, the probable state of England, if her laws and customs were reformed.

"VIMTO" THE TONIC FRUIT DRINK

Derivation of Names of Places, Rivers, and Mountains in the British Isles.

ABER, mouth of a river. Aberdeen, Aberystwith.
AC, an oak. Acton, Uckfield.
ARD, high. Ardnamuchan, Armagh.
BAL, a village. Balbriggan, Balcombe, Ballycastle.
BECK, a brook. Beckford, Beckton, Holbeck.
BEN, PEN, a mountain. Ben Nevis, Penmaenmawr.
BLAIR, a plain. Blair Athol, Blairgowrie, Ardblair.
BRAE, a height. Braemar, Blackbraes.
BURGH, BURY, a stronghold. Edinburgh, Canterbury.
BURN, a stream. Bannockburn, Blackburn.
CAER, a fort. Caernarvon, Carlisle, Cardiff.
CAIRN, a heap of stones. Cairngorn, Carnforth.
CAM, crooked. R. Cam, Cambus, Morecambe Bay.
CASTRA, a camp. Chester, Lancaster, Exeter (Ex-cester), Manchester.
CEAPIAN, to buy. Eastcheap, Chepstow, Chippenham.
COLONIA, a colony. Lincoln, Colchester.
COMBE, a hollow. Ilfracombe, Wycombe, Boscombe.
DAL, a dale. Scarsdale, Arundale, Dalkeith.
DUN, DON, a fortified hill. Dumbarton, Dunkeld, Dundee, Croydon, London
EX, water. Exeter, Axminster, Oxford, Uxbridge.
EA, EY, island. Orkney, Sheppey, Anglesea.
FELL, a rocky hill. Scawfell, Snaefell, Goat Fell.
GARTH, enclosure. Applegarth, Fishguard.
HAM, a home. Hampstead, Hampton, Nottingham.
HURST, a wood. Midhurst, Lyndhurst, Hursley.
INCH, an island. Inchkeith, Inchcape, Inchcolm (Columba's Isle).
INVER, mouth of a river. Inverary, Inverness.
KILL, cell or chapel. Kilrush, Killarney, Kilmarnock.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a/c.	.....Account
A.D.C.	.....Aide de Camp
Ad lib.	.....At pleasure
A.G.	.....Adjutant General
Assoc. Int. C.E.	Association of the .....Institute of Civil Engineers
A.O.F.	.....Ancient Order of Foresters
Aq.	.....Aqua (Water)
A.R.A.	.....Associate of the Royal Academy
A.S.C.	.....Army Service Corps
B.Sc.....	.....Bachelor of Science
Bt.	.....Baronet
B.Th.U.	.....British Thermal
Cantab.	.....of Cambridge [Unit
C.E.	.....Civil Engineer
cf.	.....Compare
do.	.....The same
C.P.	.....Clerk of the Peace
Exor.	.....Executor
E. & O.E.	Errors and Omissions excepted
F.	.....Fahrenheit
f.o.b.....	.....Free on board
F.R.A.S.	.....Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society
F.R.S.	.....Fellowof the Royal Society
G.B.	.....Great Britain
H.I.M.	.....His Imperial Majesty
I.O.M.	.....Isle of Man
I.W.	.....Isle of Wight
Jr.	.....Junior
K.G.	.....Knight of the Garter
Kilog.	.....Kilogramme
K.T.	.....Knight of the Thistle ,, Templar
Ll.D.....	.....Doctor of Laws
Lon.	.....Longtitude
M.	.....Monsieur
M.A.	.....Master of Arts
M.C.	.....Master of Ceremonies
Memo.	.....Memorandum
MSS.	.....Manuscripts
N.B.	.....Note Well
Oxon.	.....of Oxford
pd.	.....Paid
per cent.	.....of a hundred
P.M.G.	.....Post-Master
p p.	.....Pages [General
R.A.	.....Royal Academy
R.A.M.C.	.....Royal Army Medical Corps
R.F.A.	.....Royal Field Artillery
R.H.S.	.....Royal Humane Society
R.M.S.	.....Royal Mail Steamer
R.S.V.P.	.....Repondez, s'il vous plait (please reply)
Rt. Hon.	.....Right Honorable
Sec.	.....Secretary
U.K.....	.....United Kingdom
U.S.	.....United States
V.C.	.....Victoria Cross
viz.	.....namely

VOICES OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

1.—**The Dog** *barks*
2.—**The Cock** *crows*
3.—**The Cat** *mews*
4.—**The Duck** *quacks*
5.—**The Frog** *croaks*
6.—**The Serpent** *hisses*
7.—**The Rook** *caws*
8.—**The Dove** *coos*
9.—**The Peacock** *screams*
10.—**The Owl** *hoots*
11.—**The Turkey** *gobbles*
12.—**The Bullfinch** *pipes*
13.—**The Cow** *lows*
14.—**The Lion** *roars*
15.—**The Horse** *neighs*
16.—**Elephants** *trumpet*
17.—**The Wolf** *howls*
18.—**The Sheep** *bleats*
19.—**The Hyena** *laughs*
20.—**The Donkey** *brays*

WHAT IS THE BEST THING IN LIFE.

Honour, says the soldier
Pleasure, says the fool
Knowledge, says the student
Beauty, says the artist
Power, says the engineer
Food, says the glutton
Truth, says the sage
Home, says the mother
Commerce, says the merchant
Fame, says the statesman
Love, says the maiden
Gold, says the miser
Sport, says the athlete
Healing, says the doctor
Abundance, says the farmer
Order, says the policeman
Rest, says the toiler
Kindness, says the little child

For Family Use

"VIMTO"

1/6 and 2/6 per Bottle

(The 2/6 size makes about 27 drinks)

FORTH BRIDGE, over the Firth of Forth, near Edinburgh. Total length 2,765 yards (1 4/7 miles). There are two cantilever spans of 1,710 feet each (the longest in the world). 51,000 tons of steel. Extreme height above meanwater level, over 370 feet. About 25 acres of surface to be painted. Cost about £3 millions. Commenced April, 1883; opened by Prince of Wales, 4th March, 1890.

The Bartholdi Statue of Liberty.

New York Harbour

M. BARTHOLDI'S FIGURE OF LIBERTY stands, without reckoning the diadem, 105 feet high; but the extreme height from the feet to the upper end of the torch held by the outstretched hand is 137 feet 9 inches. The statue is placed on a granite pedestal 83 feet high. To those who like to be told that the letters in the inscription, "Tu es Petrus," running round the interior of the drum of the dome of St. Peter's at Rome, are as tall as a Life Guardsman, and that the pen held by the Apostle St. Luke in one of the spandrills of the dome is 11 feet long, it may be interesting to learn that a person six feet in height, standing on the lips of M. Bartholdi's head of Liberty, can only just reach the eyebrow; that people can jump with ease in and out the top of the tip of the nose; and that the eyes measure six feet from corner to corner.

Sixteen Memorable Battles of the World.

MARATHON, 490 B.C., in which the Athenians 11,000 strong, under Miltiades, defeated the Persians, 110,000 strong, under Xerxes.

THERMOPYLAE, where, 480 B.C., Leonidas, at the head of 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians, withstood the whole force of the Persians for three days. The enemy being

Sixteen Memorable Battles of the World—continued

secretly guided to the rear of the Greeks, the latter hemmed in between two assailants, perished gloriously, all but one man, who was held in dishonour for his flight.

PHILIPPI, where, 42 B.C., Octavius Caesar and Marc Antony defeated the Republican forces of Brutus and Cassius, who, thereupon, both committed suicide.

CHALONS, A.D. 451, in which the Huns under Attila, "the Scourge of God," were defeated by the armies of the Romans and Visigoths.

TOURS, A.D. 732, in which Charles Martel defeated the Saracens, and Europe was rescued from Islam.

HASTINGS, where 1066, William, at the head of his Normans, defeated Harold commanding the Saxon English.

BANNOCKBURN, where, 1314, 30,000 Scots, under Robert the Bruce, defeated 100,000 English under Edward II

LUTZEN, where, 1632, Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Imperialists under Wallenstein.

SPANISH ARMADA of 132 ships, under Medina Sidonia, scattered by the English Fleet, 1588.

WORCESTER, where, 3rd September, 1651, the Royalists were finally defeated by Cromwell. Cromwell's "crowning mercy."

QUEBEC won, 13th September, 1759, by Wolfe, from the French General, Montcalm.

SARATOGA, where, 1777, the British were finally beaten by their American colonists, henceforward the United States.

VALMY, where, 1805, the British, under Nelson, gained a great victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain.

TRAFALGAR, off which, 1805, the British, under Nelson, gained a great victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain.

WATERLOO, where, 18th June, 1815, the French, under Napoleon, were definitely stopped short and ordered back by the Allies under Wellington.

SEDAN, where, 3rd September, 1870, the Franco-German war virtually ended by the surrender of Sedan.

Kings and Queens of England.

EARLY ENGLISH.

Anglo Saxon Line.

Egbert	827-839
Ethelwulf	839-858
Ethelbald	858-860
Ethelbert	860-866
Ethelred	866-871
Alfred	871-901
Edward the Elder	901-925
Athelstan	925-940
Edmund	940-946
Edred	946-955
Edwy	955-959
Edgar	959-975
Edward the Martyr	975-979
Ethelred the Unready	979-1015
Edmund Ironside	1016-1016

Danish Line.

Canute	1016-1035
Harold I.	1035-1040
Hardicanute	1040-1042

Anglo Saxon Line.

Edward the Confessor	1042-1066
Harold II.	1066-1066

SINCE THE CONQUEST.

House of Normandy.		Married
William I.	1066-1087	Matilda of Flanders.
William II.	1087-1100	Died unmarried.
Henry I.	1100-1135	1. Matilda of Scotland. 2. Adeliza, daughter of the Count of Louvain.
Stephen	1135-1154	**Matilda of Boulogne.**

Kings and Queens—continued

House of Plantagenet.		Married
Henry II.	1154-1189	Eleanor of Aquitaine.
Richard I.	1189-1199	Berengaria of Navarre.
John	1199-1216	1. Avisa, daughter of Earl of Gloucester. 2. Isabella of Angouleme.
Henry III.	1216-1272	Eleanor of Provence.
Edward I.	1272-1307	Eleanor of Castile.
Edward II.	1307-1327	Isabella of France.
Edward III.	1327-1377	Philippa of Hainault.
Richard II.	1377-1399	1. Anne of Bohemia. 2. Isabella of France.

House of Lancaster.		Married
Henry IV.	1399-1413	1. Mary Bohun. 2. Joan of Navarre.
Henry V.	1413-1422	Catherine of France.
Henry VI.	1422-1461	Margaret of Anjou.

House of York.		Married
Edward IV.	1416-1483	Elizabeth Woodville.
Edward V.	1483-1483	Died unmarried.
Richard III.	1483-1485	Anne, daughter of Earl of Warwick.

House of Tudor.		Married
Henry VII.	1485-1509	Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV.
Henry VIII.	1509-1547	Catharine of Aragon and five others.
Edward VI.	1547-1553	Died unmarried.
Mary	1553-1558	Philip of Spain.
Elizabeth	1558-1603	Died unmarried.

Kings and Queens—continued

House of Stuart.		Married
James I.	1603-1625	Anne of Denmark.
Charles I.	1625-1649	Henrietta Maria of France
(Commonwealth)	1649-1660	
Charles II.	1660-1685	Catharine of Braganza.
James II.	1685-1689	1. Anne Hyde. 2. Mary of Modena.
William III. & Mary	1689-1694	
William III.	1694-1702	
Anne.....	1702-1714	George of Denmark.

Kings and Queens of Great Britain.

House of Hanover.		Married
George I.	1714-1727	Sophia Dorothea of Zell.
George II.	1727-1760	Caroline of Anspach.
George III.	1760-1820	Charlotte of Mecklenberg-Strelitz.
George IV.	1820-1830	Caroline of Brunswick.
William IV.	1830-1837	Adelaide of Saxe-Meingen.
Victoria	1837-1901	Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

House of Windsor.		Married
Edward VII.	1901-1910	Alexandra of Denmark.
George V.	1910——	Victoria Mary of Teck.

N.B.—Since 1801, George III and his successors have reigned as King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

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Fifteen Things a Boy should not do.

1.—Don't lounge in your chair at the table.
2.—Don't leave the door open when you enter or leave a room
3.—Don't scratch the legs of the chair with your boots.
4.—Don't walk one way and look another.
5.—Don't offer your left hand to a friend.
6.—Don't point at people.
7.—Don't stand talking in the middle of a busy pavement.
8.—Don't throw your clothes about in an untidy way.
9.—Don't carry your umbrella with the point upwards.
10.—Don't enter a room with your shoes splashed with mud.
11.—Don't keep your seat when being introduced.
12.—Don't walk about with your shoe laces loose.
13.—Don't pick up food with your knife.
14.—Don't come to breakfast half dressed.
15.—Don't put your elbows on the table.

Fifteen Things a Boy should do.

1.—Offer your chair to a lady.
2.—Wipe your feet before entering a house.
3.—Offer sweets to your friends before taking them yourself.
4.—Always give place to your elders.
5.—Have your handkerchief ready when about to sneeze.
6.—Hang up your hat when you come into the house.
7.—Always close the door after you.
8.—Be ready when the breakfast gong goes.
9.—Carry your umbrella with the point downwards.
10.—Turn your head away when you cough.
11.—Place your knife and fork together after a meal.
12.—Look at people when you are talking to them.
13.—Raise your hat to ladies you know.
14.—Fold your clothes neatly when you go to bed.
15.—Shake hands with your right hand.

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ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS.

☉	The Sun	⊕	The Earth
☽	The Moon (First quarter)	♃	Jupiter
○	The Moon (Full)	♄	Saturn
☾	The Moon (Last quarter)	♅	Uranus
☿	Mercury	♆	Neptune
♀	Venus	☄	Comet
✳	Star		

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈	Aries, the Ram.	♎	Libra, the scales
♉	Taurus, the Bull	♏	Scorpio, the Scorpion
♊	Gemini, the Twins	♐	Sagittarius, the Archer
♋	Cancer, the Crab	♑	Capricornus, the Goat
♌	Leo, the Lion	♒	Aquarius, the water-man
♍	Virgo, the Virgin	♓	Pisces, the Fishes.

SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

MATHEMATICAL.

+	Plus, the sign of Addition.	as 5 + 4 = 9
−	Minus, the sign of Subtraction	,, 6 − 2 = 4
×	The sign of Multiplication.	,, 3 × 4 = 12
÷	Signifies Division	,, 8 ÷ 4 = 2
::	As The signs of proportion—	1 : 2 :: 4 : 8
:	Is to	
∵	Because	
∴	Therefore	
=	Equals, the sign of Equality.	
>	Greater than	
<	Less than	
√	Square Root	
() [] { }	Indicate that the figures enclosed are to be taken together. Thus 8 x (6 + 3); 9 ÷ [2 + 1]	

$$16 \times \left\{ \frac{8+2}{4-2} \right\}$$

° ' "	Degrees, Minutes, Seconds, thus 30°, 25', 8" represents 30 degrees, 25 minutes, 8 seconds.
′ ″	Feet, Inches, thus, 8′ 6″ equals 8 feet 6 inches
∞	Infinity

GEOMETRICAL.

⊥	Perpendicular to
∥	Parallel to
O	Circle
∠	Angle
⌞	Right-Angle
□	Square
▭	Rectangle
△	Triangle
0	The Cipher, zero.

COMMERCIAL.

£	Pounds, sterling
$	Dollars
%	Per cent.
C/o.	Care of
d/a.	days after acceptance.
d/s.	Days after sight
a/c.	Account
@	At

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